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THEREDS AND PROSPECTS IN SOVIET PETROLISM
EXPORTS TO THE PRES WORLD

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PROSES AND PROSPECTS IN SOVIET PETROLEIM EXPORTS TO THE PREE WORLD

I. Trends Through 1962

USER not exports of petroleum have increased steadily from 72,000 barrels per day (b/d) in 1955 to more than 700,000 b/d in 1961. In 1962 not exports of petroleum are expected to increase by more than 140,000 b/d and to reach a total of as much as 850,000 b/d. Table 1 provides summary data on estimated not trade of crude oil and petroleum products for the period 1955-62 and 1965.

The spare of total Soviet petroleum exports going to non-bloc countries is increasing compared to the chare going to bloc countries. In 1961 more than two-thirds of Soviet petroleum exports sent to non-bloc countries whereas less than one-third went to other bloc countries. Moreover, as noted in Table 2, of total Sino-Soviet Bloc petroleum exports to the Free World in 1961, shipments from the USER represented about 85 percent.

The heaviest increases in Soviet exports to the Free World have occurred as a result of sales to the Industrial West (including Japan). Table 3 gives the volume and value of Soviet trade with the Free World since 1955.

As shown in Table 4, the Soviet Union exported approximately 530,000 b/d of petroleum to thirty-four non-bloc countries in 1961. Free Europe received about 64 percent of this quantity, equivalent to about 8 percent of the Somestic Sement of this area. Of the remaining 36 percent, the countries of the Middle East and Africa received about 9 percent, Free Asia 11 percent, and Latin America 16 percent.

About 92 percent of the quantity shown for Latin America is accounted for by Guba. Since late 1960, the Soviet Bloc, principally the USSR, has been supplying virtually all of Cuba's requirements.

Boviet exports to the non-bloc countries in 1961 represented shout 3 percent of total non-bloc demand, or shout 5 percent of the non-bloc demand outside the United States.

It is particularly important to note the figures in Table 4, above, which show Soviet oil imports as a percent of domestic demand. The range is from modest fractions in countries such as Franck, Germany,

Table 1

Net Trade in Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
USSR
1955-1962 and 1965

		-					Thousand Barrels Per Day			
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962*	1965*
	Crude Cil	46.8	47-7	91.8	160.3	228.0	333-2	436.3	560.5	N.A.
	Products	25.5	47.4	96.4	116.6	190.9	243.2	271.9	290.6	M.A.
igit dig	Total	72.3	95.1	188.2	276.9	118.9	576.4	708.2	851.1	1,400
	Total									

^{*} Estimated.



Table 2
Soviet Bloc Oil Exports to the Free World 1950-61

		Thousand Barrels Per Day
Year	Total Bloc Exports	UEER Experts
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	4.7 10.4 18.4 37.3 97.7 109.0 130.0 174.0 246.2 361.1 485.3 611.0	1.4 2.5 4.4 10.4 52.9 81.0 104.0 127.0 298.0 422.0 530.0

D/Q 1	Pollers
Thousand	K1114cm (15)
#	1
Quentity	Tall S

in Thousand b/d Million IS Milars	Open- tity Value	8.08 90.18 96.1 97.4 94.8 86.9	200.9 187.4 130.7 89.9 166.9 184.9 297.6 274.8
to to se	Velime	84 E	101.8 1.1.1 1.5.2
World Countilty Yaltse in	1988 ttto	83 8 88 60 10	4.55 85 4.55 85 4.55 85
	1	12 8 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
\$	1921 tilly	48 A 88 46 8 6 6	13.5 5.5 1.38
fable 3 Borlet Petroleun Exports 1955-62	Yelme	20.05 5.05 67.8 67.8	65 88 H
Petroles	19% fifty	या व	की संदेश
Borlet	1955 Value	89.55 5.57 7.58	2 28 2
	15 tity	8.5. 4. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	18.77 18.75 18.55 18.55
	8	Products Froducts	
	Non-Bloc Underderreloped County-less	Crude Oil Petroleum Products Total Industrial West Crude Oil Petroleum Products	Total Total Exports to the Free Forld Crude (M.1 Petroleum Freefierts Total



Table 3
Soviet Princiona Exports to the Free World 1957-62
(Continued)

	Quantity in Thousand b/d Value in Million US Dollars	1965	tity Value	N.A. N.A.			П.А. Я.А.	3.				##900.0
	nentity to sine in W	7965	Value		85 8.85 4.85	146.9		130.4 140.6	0,089		217.9	66.5
Noon No	0 F	39			8 8 9	0'957	. ,	18.0	433.5		279.5	629.5
4		Ty Ty	Palon		3.48 6.64	130.9		119.5 109.2	1.022		173.5	9.60
Table 3 1995-62 (Continue		1361	t t		15.00	9727		216.6 140.5	271.1		885.3 8.4.3	29.1
Boriet Petrolean		1960	Yelve		8.00 97.6	4.12		E SA	191.6		185.6 163.6	8.60
Boviet		87	41		48. E.1.	4.221		155.5 136.5 5.65	231-1		219.8 194.3	1.414
			Mon-81.00	Underdevaloped	Crude Oil Petroleum Products	Robert	Enthasteries West	Crude 011 Petroless Profilets	Total	Free World	Crude Oil Petroleum Produkte	*1200

Footnotes to Table 3

* The value figures for the years 1955 throngh 1960 do not egree exactly with the values shown in Table 5. This reflects some winor differences in the handling of quantity and value figures appearing in official Soviet trade reporting.

** This figure is not intended as sm estimate of oil exports in 1965, but represents only the encunt of oil which is expected to be evallable for export to the Free World after domestic requirements have been satisfied.

Table 4
Soviet Petroleum Exports to Hon-Bloc Countries
1961

Country of Destination	Thousand Barrels Fer Day	Percent of Domestic Demand
Belgium/Lantembourg	6.8	4
France	12.0	2
Germany	38.5	4
Greece	18.1	37
Taly	126.8	22
Netherlands E	1.0	Hog1.
Danmark.	2.3 4.1	acg.
Iceland	6.6	35
Portugal	.2	
Morway	3.8	1.
Turkey	•7	
Switzerland	1.0	2 1 34 18 88
Austria	14.8	34
Swaden,	47.8	18
Pinland .	42.0	
Yugoslavia (Trieste)	1.6	4
Other*	10.2	N.A.
Total Free Europe	336.7	<u>8</u>
Algeria	•9	2
Guines/Mali	1.8	X.A.
Norocco	2.4	12
Tunisia	1.2	12
Egyt	37-6	3 8
Spirie.	3.6	70
	0.08	
Total Middle Bast and Africa	<u> 47.7</u>	M.A.



Table 4
Soviet Petroleum Exports to Mon-Bloc Countries
1961
(Continued)

Country of Destination	Thousand Barrels Fer Bey	Percent of Domestic Domest		
Afghanistan India Japan Burna Total Free Asia	1.0 3.5 53.6 -4	77 2 7 3		
Argentina Brazil Cuba Uruguay	•3 7•5 78.4 •4	Negl. Negl. 99 2		
Total Letin America	86.8	H.A.		
Grand Total	529. 8	2		

The ultimate destination has been obscured due to transhipment or placement in bonded storage.

and the UK to apparent critical dependence in nations such as Iceland, Finland, and Afghanistan. As a result of the Soviet push for sales in 1961, both Burms and Spain imported Soviet oil for the first time; and in 1962 Caylon and Cyprus are scheduled to receive their first Soviet oil.

II. Importance of Oil in Soviet Foreign Trade

With the meanly threefold increase in the value of total Soviet petroleum exports in the second half of the 1990's — to \$57 million in 1960 — its importance in trade has steedily risen. As a share of commodity exports, however, the weight of petroleum has been consistently higher since the mid-1990's in Soviet trade with the Nest (nearly 20 percent in 1960) them in Soviet trade with the Bloc (9 percent in 1960). (See Table 5.) Petroleum now ranks as the single most important commodity in Soviet exports to the Industrial Nest. Even in Soviet trade with the undertaxeleped countries of the Free Norld, petroleum now accounts for shout one-fifth of all Soviet exports and is second only to machinery and equipment in export ranking. Given the Soviet production potential and growing international markets, there is reason to expect that petroleum will remain a major commodity in Soviet exports to the Free Norld for the foreseasoble future.

III. Notivation for Soviet Oil Sales

Most simply stated, the USER is engaged in a comparing to increase its oil sales to the industrialized nations of the Free World in order to ecquire foreign exchange to purchase from then greatly increased quantities of machinery and equipment. Soviet imports from the Industrial West increased from almost \$15 j93 million in 1955 to just over \$05 l billion in 1961. Petroleum has two fundamental attractions to Soviet planners as a major export commodity — it is a relatively low cost industrialized raw material and the petroleum markets of Western Europe are growing repidly.

In general, Soviet commodity trade statistics may be freely used in making international comparisons in the field of foreign trade. In principle, Soviet foreign trade prices are based on world market prices in terms of dollars, and converting the foreign trade prices or values in rubles at the official exchange rate will yield dollar values or prices which, as a general rule, will be in line with actual transaction prices or values in terms of dollars.

Table 5

Growth and Matribution of Boylet Exports of Petroleum and Petroleum Products 1950, and 1955-60

In Million UB\$

1. Free Forld Imports of Petroleum and Petroleum products

Sales of gold also earn important foreign exchange to offset increased imports. Since 1956 Soviet gold sales to the West have averaged some US \$200 million annually. It is unlikely that the Soviets would be willing to increase significantly their sales of gold except under emergency conditions. By 1961, gold sales to the Free World were approximately US \$250 million and petroleum sales increased to US \$360 million; and the latter seems destined to exceed the former in importance on a rather permanent basis.

IV. Oil Pricing Policies of the USER

Prices for Soviet petroless are generally lower than the prices prevailing in the international market. There are indications, however, that after the USSR gains a footbold in an area, it begins to raise prices to correspond more closely to existing market prices.

Based on afficial Edvict trade statistics it appears that the European Satellites pay considerably more for Seviet oil than do Free World countries. Because of this price differential it has been charged that the Soviet Union has a captive market and extracts higher oil prices through superior bargaining strength. On the other hand, there is also evidence that the Satellites charge the USER higher prices for commodities than could be obtained in the Free World. Although the evidence is inconclusive, it appears that the USER and the Satellites practice artificial pricing policies.

Charges of damping -- selling below production cost -- are almost impossible to prove against the USER. Soviet published costs of producing oil are not shally realistic. The USER emindes expenses of geologic prospecting and a good portion of the expenses of exploratory drilling from the cost of producing oil.

In those instances where the sales of a single commodity of relatively few such commodities to the USER by a less developed nation may represent a significant portion of the latter's export market, the USER could by threatening to discontinue the trade, attempt to exert undue pressure to the advantage of local Communist parties or to the USER itself.

V. Effects of Soviet Cil Seles on Free World Producing States

Production of oil in the US is unaffected by Soviet oil sales. The US will continue to be a set importer of oil for the foreseeable future. The principal oil producing countries in the Free World, outside the US,

have organized a supremational protective society — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The eight members of OPEC would be most affected by Soviet oil sales. The OPEC countries accounted for almost 50 percent of the Free World oil production in 1961 and together with the US accounted for almost 85 percent of such production. The following tabulation shows the growth in production in the eight OPEC countries, the US and other Free World countries from 1955 to 1961 when the increase in Soviet oil sales was so pronounced.

Thousand	Parrels	Per	Day

Area	1955	1961
Kurait	1,092	1,644
Sandi Arabia	1,092 965	1,393
Iran		1,178
Ires	688	1,001
Qater	529 688 115	179
Libya	Ö	Negl.
Venezuela	2.158	
Infonesia	2,158 248	2,914 438
Total OPEC	2.595	8,747
UE	6,807	7.189
Other Free World	1,310	7,189 2,776
Total Free World	13,712	18,712
USER	1,416	3,322

Those who express alarm about the Seviet oil offensive properly point out the dangers that exist where such sales dominate the markets as in certain Free World countries -- Iceland, Finland, Afghanistan, Greece, and Egypt. The USSR, on the other hand, argues that its sales represent a negligible share of total world trade in petroleum and thus could not be responsible for any disturbance in world oil markets. The reaction of the UPEU countries to these arguments is, as yet, unclear although it is likely that they would subscribe to the Soviet argument in their negotiations with Free World oil companies.

Because Free World oil companies normally have supplied oil to less developed countries on a cash basis, the Soviet sales, based on an exchange of goods, have been considered by most Western observers to be solely political in nature. While the USSR probably is notivated basically by political aims, these sales are not completely devoid of economic considerations. Most oil transactions with the less developed countries have involved both political and economic considerations.

VI. Prospects for the Future

Probable future above-plan growth in the production of crude oil should provide for continued increases in the export of petroleum from the USSR. In this respect it is estimated that exports of petroleum from the USSR to the Free World in 1962 may reach as much as 640,000 b/d, an increase of more than 20 percent compared with 1961. It is estimated that actual production in 1965 may reach 5,300,000 b/d, compared to a planual level of only 4,800,000 b/d. If this higher level of production is solvieved, as much as 1,000,000 b/d of petroleum may be evailable for export that year.

Such a level of exports will represent about four percent of estimated total Free World demand in 1965 or about 8 percent of the Free World demand outside the United States. The OPET countries will still supply about 50 percent of total world production and will have increased their annual output by about 20 percent over production in 1961.